



THEATRE ROYAL.

By Particular Desire of Several Ladies.
On WEDNESDAY next, March 6, will be presented,
a Comic Opera, called

THE BEGGARS OPERA.

Captain Macheath, Mr GAUDRY.
Lockit, Mr Charteris; Filch, Mr Marshall; Mat o' the Mint, Mr
Hallion; Ben Budge, Mr Knight; Player, Mr T. Banks; Beggar,
Mr Simpson; Crookfinger'd Jack, Mr Taylor;
And Peachum, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.

Lacy, Miss KIRBY.
Mrs Peachum, Mrs Charteris; Mrs Slammekin, Mrs Kniveton; Dia-
na Trapes, Mrs Monfort; Jenny Diver, Mrs Gaudry; Mrs
Coaxer, Mrs Woods;
And Polly Peachum, Mrs JACKSON.

To conclude with a COUNTRY DANCE by the Characters.

To which will be added, (TWELFTH NIGHT)

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,
HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery
[The Characters as express'd in the Bills.]
WITH THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

To conclude with a DANCE by the CHARACTERS.

SIGNOR CORRI'S NIGHT,

Will be on TUESDAY next, the 5th March,

In ST CECILIA'S HALL.

To begin Half after Six.

Tickets, 3 s. each, to be had at Signor Corri's, Lawn Market.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUBSCRIBERS to the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This Day arrived.

ELLIS's Account of Captain Cooke's last Voyage, 2 vols.
Lectures and Hortensia, or Thoughts on Taste and Genius.
Biographia Dramatica, or Companion to the Playhouse, 2 vols 8vo.
Free Thoughts on Despotism and Free Governments.
Warton's Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, vol. ii.
Rollo on the Diseases of St Lucia.
Pettman's Essay on the Education of Youth.
George Bateman, a novel, 3 vols.
An interesting Sketch of Genteel Life, 3 vols.
Honoria, with other Poems, by Jeremiah.
The Brothers, an eclogue, by Fielding.
Gibson's Jerusalem Destroy'd, a poem.
Penrose's Poems on various Subjects.
Eldred, or the British Freeholder, a tragedy, by Jackson.

Likewise arrived.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS,

Among which are some Beautiful New Ones after

Reynolds, Kauffman, Bunbury, &c. and a great number of the best
Landscapes by Woollet, Byrne, and others.—The London price marked
upon each.

AND,

A Parcel of REEVES's new-invented SUPERFINE COLOURS, in
boxes at 12 s. 18 s. and 21 s. each box containing a like
number of Cakes.

At the Edinburgh Circulating Library may be had, just published,

Numbers III. and IV. of the Second Volume of

A COLLECTION OF CATCHES, CANONS, AND GLEES.

The CHARMER, a New Collection of Songs, chiefly such as are emi-
nent for Poetical Merit, 2 vols, 5 s. bound.

LEMONS, CHINA ORANGES, RAISINS, and FIGS.

JUST arrived, a parcel of Malaga Lemons and China Oranges, in
chefts and half chefts; Raisins and Figs in quarter barrels; Mus-
catell and Jar Raisins in boxes.

Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddell, at their
warehouse near the church in Leith.

N. B. Good Sherry Wine, in butts and half butts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, February 25.

[The Debate upon the opening of the Budget concluded from
our last.]

Mr Byng and Mr Fox were up at the same instant, but the atten-
tion of the chair being first engaged by the former Gentleman, he be-
gan by apologizing for taking the lead of his honourable friend, which,
he said, he would not have done, had not something fallen from the
noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon, which he was of opinion glanced im-
properly on him. His Lordship had, in the course of his speech, im-
imated that much obloquy, and much abuse had been cast on him
last year, on account of his improvident bargain for the people. Now,
said Mr Byng, as I was the person who instituted the enquiry in this
House into this mismanagement, I think I am challenged to defend
my conduct on that occasion. All who hear me are my witnesses how
groundless the charges of calumny, of slander, and of obloquy, are, if
the noble Lord would have it understood that I am guilty of such of-
fences.—I cannot, therefore, suffer the imputation of slander or il-
liberal abuse.—And that am up, permit me, Sir, to make an ob-
servation or two on other parts of the noble Lord's speech. He tells
us, the numbers who proposed now are greater than they were last
year. Who wonders at it? The wonder is, that they are not more
than even what they are. The enormous bargains given of last year's
loan was sufficient inducement this year to set the whole kingdom agog
to dabble with the Treasury. His Lordship has told us, that the pre-
mium this year is but 2 l. per cent. I must beg leave to set him right
in this respect; I make it upwards of 3 l. He has forgotten the dis-
count. Upon the whole of the bargain now before us, I go along with
the noble Lord in saying, that it is a good bargain for the nation;
but I am at the same time fully persuaded, that a better might be had,
if the market, instead of being shut, had been left open to every body
who would bid.

Lord North rose a second time: he said he was satisfied his calcu-
lation was right: that, in respect to the discount mentioned by the
last Honourable Gentleman, it was never reckoned in what is called the
bonus, but usually was counted as matter of course in the omnium.
With regard to another contingent on the loan, the lottery; that his
Lordship fully explained to be one of the greatest inducements to the
bidders; and in this gambling age he thought, that if the vice must
exist, it had better be confined, as much as possible, in such a channel
as might prove serviceable to the public. However, to prevent as
little hurt as might be on the occasion, he said it was his intention to
insert a Clause in the next Lottery Bill, to prevent any manner of in-
surance whatsoever on the Tickets, under the severest pecuniary pen-
alties, besides the disqualification of the party convicted of offending
against them, from ever after keeping an Office for the sale of
Tickets.

Mr Fox and Sir Edward Ashley were up also together, but the pre-
ference was given to Mr Fox, who said, That he would not now ob-
ject to the motion the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon had submitted
to the Committee. He could not, however, forbear remarking on
some of the arguments which his Lordship had used. He then took a
review of a great part of what his Lordship had said respecting the
loan, acknowledging, that although the nation would undoubtedly save
30,000l. by the bargain of this year, yet that still the manner in

which it was made, was fraught with the greatest influence and cor-
ruptions. And this position he laboured to establish, in a speech of con-
siderable length, with all that subtlety of reasoning, and impetuosity of
eloquence for which he is so eminent.

Lord North, in reply, made a few observations on what fell from the
Hon. Gentleman who spoke last:—He owns, says his Lordship, the
terms of this loan to be economic for the public; even that confession
I consider as the highest compliment, coming from the quarter it does;
and was not the bargain the very best that could possibly be obtained,
the Hon. Gentleman would never have withheld that general abuse
and censure, which always mark his conduct towards Administration,
but have called it the very worst and most extravagant of all bargains.
From this, says Lordship (with a smile), you may perceive I am grow-
ing better; reformation has taken place in my conduct, as well as in
the House of Commons. But that Ministers may not boast of so un-
pardonable a crime in opposition as to allow them the smallest degree
of merit—What does the Honourable Gentleman say? The nation,
I confess, gains considerably by the terms of the loan, and that of last
year was as high again as the present; yet the influence the Crown
derives from it renders it more pernicious than that of any former one
whatsoever. I deny it; it is not the fact; when the bargain was made
with the present Gentlemen, I made no stipulations with them what-
soever in favour of any man—I recommended none—on the contrary,
I positively told them, I would not interfere in it in any manner, and
that once the agreement was made, they must take the whole upon
themselves, and manage it as they thought proper, as it was so con-
cern of mine in any respect. How these declarations accorded with a
wish of increasing the influence of the Crown, as Gentlemen in oppo-
sition would impute to me, would be very unaccountable to any man
who was a stranger to the conduct of that side of the House. His
Lordship said, that Gentlemen could point out some particular case or
person for whom he had used his power, in order to obtain any share
in this loan, such general assertions as were thrown out against him,
mult, of course, fall to the ground. To a question put to his Lord-
ship by Mr Byng, whether he did not mention to the bankers, whose
proposal was refused, that in case the offers of both parties were on an
equality, the preference would be given to those gentlemen whose
proposal is now accepted? he answered, he did so, and for this plain
reason, and not through any partial motives whatsoever, that those
gentlemen were the first who applied, and most undoubtedly were en-
titled to so small a compliment.

Mr Smyth said he was one of those persons whose proposal had been
rejected by his Lordship—that the instant he understood a kind of par-
tiality was to be shown to one of the parties treating for a loan in ex-
clusion to another, he was entirely against making any offer or pro-
ceeding further in the matter; but some of the gentlemen, who with
him composed the committee that waited on his Lordship, over-ruled
him, because they were convinced the public would not lose, whatever
they might benefit by such a competition, and for that salutary pur-
pose they ought to make some proposal; and besides, if the conditions
they offered were found to be as equitable and fair as those gentlemen
who were contending with them, they expected they would accordingly
receive an equal proportion of the loan. Had the terms which had
been accepted made known to them, he was convinced they would
have proposed more advantageous ones for the public, and would have
been content with two per cent.

Alderman Harley said, he acted on this occasion from the most per-
fect conviction of the advantage and benefit that would certainly accrue
to the public from the present bargain; nor would he on any account
have taken a share, or be at all concerned in it, was he not persuaded
it would prove acceptable to the nation; for about this time two years
he proposed for three millions of the loan, but his offer was rejected;
the Blue Ribbon thinking the terms offered rather hard, and such as he
could not come before Parliament with, he instantly declined pressing the
matter, though his Lordship was afterwards obliged to accept the same
terms.

Mr T. Townsend said, that when the noble Lord in the Blue Rib-
bon had declared he had never recommended, nor intended to recom-
mend any one to those gentlemen who had at present obtained the
loan for a share in it, though he was inclined to give every credit his
Lordship could desire to such an assertion; yet he had seen too much
of his conduct in that House, not to doubt that there was some secret
reservation that would entirely destroy the effect we might hope for
from such a declaration. A hint from the noble Secretaries, in favour
of any gentlemen, would answer the same end as if the noble Lord
himself was to apply; and therefore, without a like disavowal from
them, it was mockery on the House for the noble Lord to say he would
not use his influence upon the occasion.

Sir Grey Cooper and Mr Robinson said, they did not know what right
the Honourable Gentleman had to interrogate them, particularly as
the noble Lord had before declared, he neither directly or indirectly
would have any hand in the matter; and therefore, if they were to act,
it would be clandestinely, and contrary to the positive direction of the
noble Lord. It was in the extreme indecent to suppose them capable
of such meanness, and they deplored any thing the Honourable Gen-
tleman could insinuate, which so highly reflected on their honour.

Mr Huffy said, he had a few questions to propose to the noble Lord
in the Blue Ribbon, to which, if he received satisfactory answer, he
should not hesitate in confessing he thought the Lord's conduct in this
business to be fair and honest, and that he had, throughout the whole
transaction, only to the public good in view. The first was, Whether
any higher terms than those accepted now had at the first beginning
been demanded? because, if there had, the noble Lord had not the
shadow of reason for giving them a preference in any situation. Another
question he would put was, Whether the party, whose terms had
been agreed to, had either seen or heard of those proposals which had
been rejected? because, if they had, the noble Lord did not act with
that impartiality with which he would make gentlemen believe he did.

Lord North informed the Honourable Gentlemen that was the first
proposal, and the only one, those Gentlemen had ever made, and that
so far from their previously seeing the other party's proposal, he was
certain their's was the first delivered in to him.

Mr Huffy was perfectly satisfied with the justice and candour of the
noble Lord's answer.

Mr Burke and others then entered into a short conversation, but the
motion passed without a division.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 22.

A few minutes after four o'clock Mr Grattan rose, and addressed the
House as follows:

After the ample discussion, in this House, of the great question of
right, the 19th of April 1780, and the universal reprobation of the
assumption of the British Parliament to bind this kingdom then receiv-
ing, I had been silent on the subject, if that parliament had not, since
that time, continued its tyrannical and unconstitutional assumption,
by enacting several laws to bind Ireland, which I have in my hand,
as also, a proclamation in the 15th Gazette, where the execution of a
British statute is enforced; measures that evidently shew, that the Bri-
tish nation, so far from relinquishing the claim of usurped authority in
this kingdom, have still the same spirit of making laws for us, which
they keep alive by renewing their claim on every occasion. These fresh
instances of British usurpation, added to that disgraceful and unrepel-
led act of the 6th of George I. which declares Ireland bound at all
times by the legislature of Great Britain, makes it necessary at this
time for the parliament of Ireland to come to an explanation concern-
ing its privileges, and the injured rights of the nation. He then gave
a narrative of the several instances where the British parliament had as-
serted their power to bind this kingdom from the act of navigation to
the present time, the consequences of which, he said, were an infa-
mous prodigality, an embargo, an adulteration of every thing in every
shape from England.

I am for tranquillity; it is for honourable tranquillity; but when I
see an administration unable to make a blow against an enemy tyran-
nical over Ireland, I am bound to exert every power to oppose it.

Ireland is in strength; she has acquired that strength by the weak-
ness of Britain; for Ireland was saved when America was lost; when
England conquered, Ireland was coerced; when she was defeated, Ire-
land was relieved; and when Charlestown was taken, the mutiny and
sugar bills were altered. Have you not, all of you, when you heard of
a defeat at the same instant, condoled with England, and congratulated
Ireland? Ireland is connected in her franchises with England, not
by conquest, as Judge Blackstone has childishly said, but by a com-
pact. [Here, in a masterly, clear, and energetic manner, he made a
number of historical quotations, in which it was undeniably proved,
that the supremacy of the Irish parliament was allowed by the Kings
of England, from Henry the 2d to Charles the 1st, and that the execu-
tion of English laws, that followed in Ireland, was accompanied by
acts of tyranny and murder. He then adduced a number of Irish acts,
that proved that Ireland had never surrendered her commercial right
of legislation.]

If England was for a moment awake to her interests, she would come
forward, and invite us to her arms, by doing away for ever each cause
of jealousy.

How, but by the strictest domestic union, can Great Britain, with
only eight millions of people, oppose the dreadful combination of seven
millions in Spain, with twenty-four millions in France, and two in
Holland? Will she cast off three millions of brave and loyal subjects
in Ireland, at so critical and eventful a time?

An Irish army, the wonder of the world, has now existed for three
years, where every soldier is a freeman, determined to shed the last
drop of blood to defend his country, to support the execution of its
laws, and give vigour to its police. The enemy threaten an invasion,
the Irish army comes forward, administration is struck dumb with won-
der, their deputies in their military dress go up to the Castle, not as
a servile croud of courtiers attending the Lord Lieutenant's levee, but
as his protectors, while the cringing croud of sycophants swarm about
the Treasury, and after having thrown away their arms, offer nothing
but naked servitude.

You are now losing the British constitution, which by compact you
were to possess; two councils, with more than parliamentary power;
dependent judges, a mutiny-bill, lost; a sugar bill, on the fairest prin-
ciples of equalization, lost; the Portugal trade lost; and governors,
like the Roman pro-consuls in distant provinces, are sent over to fleece
you.

A general election is shortly to take place; what will be your answer
to those who have sent you here, when you resign your delegated trust,
and they ask you, Where are our rights?—Where is our sugar bill?—
Where our mutiny bill?

What will be the consequence of your not explaining your rights
now? When a peace happens, it will then be too late; your island
will be drained of its people; the emigrants will say, let us prefer free-
dom in America to slavery at home, and cease to be his Majesty's sub-
jects here, to become his equals there. Let us not therefore suffer
the same men, whose infamous arts were reprobated in America, to
succeed here.—He then made his motion for an address to his Maje-
sty, to the following purport:

"To assure his Majesty of our most sincere and unfeigned attach-
ment to his Majesty's person and government.

"To assure his Majesty, that the people in Ireland are a free people;
that the Crown of Ireland is an Imperial crown, and the kingdom of
Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a parliament of her own, the sole
legislature thereof.

"That his Majesty, that, by our fundamental laws and fun-
damental rights, the subjects of this kingdom cannot be bound, affect-
ed, or obliged, by any legislature, save only by the King, Lords, and
Commons of this his Majesty's realm of Ireland; nor is there any other
body of men who have power or authority to make laws for the same.

"To assure his Majesty, that his Majesty's subjects of Ireland con-
ceive, that in this privilege is contained the very essence of their libe-
ty; and that they tender it as they do their lives, and accordingly have,
with one voice, declared and protested against the interposition of any
other parliament in the legislation of this country.

"To assure his Majesty, that we have seen, with concern, the Par-
liament of Great Britain advance a claim to make law for Ireland, and
our anxiety is kept alive, when we perceive the same Parliament still
perpetrate in that claim, as may appear by recent British acts, which affect
to bind Ireland, but to which the subjects of Ireland can pay no atten-
tion.

"To assure his Majesty, that, next to our liberties, we value our
connection with Great Britain, on which we conceive, at this time
more particularly, the happiness of both kingdoms does depend, and
which, as it is our most sincere wish, so shall it be our principal study,
to cultivate and render perpetual. That, under this impression, we
cannot suggest any means whereby such connection can so much be im-
proved or strengthened, as by a renunciation of the claim of the Bri-
tish Parliament, to make law for Ireland, a claim useless to England,
cruel to Ireland, and without any foundation in law.

"That, impressed with an high sense of the unanimity and justice
of the British character, and in the most entire reliance on his Majesty's
paternal care, we have set forth our right and sentiments, and with-
out prescribing any mode to his Majesty, throw ourselves on his royal
wisdom."

After a warm debate, the question was put on the Attorney-Gen-
eral's motion to "Adjourn the consideration of the address to the first of
August," when a division ensued,

Ayes, 137 Noes, 68

Majority in favour of the adjournment. 69.

SALE OF ORCHARDFIELD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-
house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th of March 1782,
betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands of ORCHARDFIELD, lying within the parish of St
Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh, upon the north side of Corstorphine
road, extending all the way from the Two-penny Custom to the
Toll-house. The lands will be exposed in whole; and if no person ap-
pear to offer therefor, they will be exposed in the following lots:

- I. The part of these Lands presently possessed by James Richmond,
Robert and William McCrops, at the rent of 35 l. 13 s.
- II. The HOUSES upon the said lands, exclusive of Robert and Wil-
liam McCrops, rented at 17 l.
- III. The part possessed by James McClellan, at the rent of 20 l. 5 s. 4 d.
- IV. The part possessed by John Anderson cow-feeder, at the rent of
25 l. 10 s. 6 d.
- V. The YARD possessed by Bailie John Hay.
- VI. A FEU-DUTY of 21 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable out of the lands of
Livingstone's Yards, by Mr Comb brewer, of which an entry is now
due.
- VII. The FEU-DUTY of 11 l. 10 s. payable by Robert Wight in
Kingknows, for part of the lands of Orchardfield.
- VIII. A FEU-DUTY of 50 marks, payable out of the lands of Car-
tlebanks, by Robb.
- IX. A FEU DUTY of 5 l. Sterling, payable by the Managers of the
Well-Kirk Poor-house.

These lands lie convenient for building upon; and the intended road
from the south part of the town to the new extended royalty comes
through the same.

The rental, title-deeds, plan of the ground, and conditions of sale,
are to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, February 27.*
ENQUIRY into the Affair of the Capture of the BRITISH
ARMY under the Command of Lord CORNWALLIS, at York
Town in America.

Previous to the House's resolving itself into a Committee respecting an enquiry into the capture of the army under the command of my Lord Cornwallis at York-Town,

Lord Townshend stated, that he had two questions to put relative to the business about which they were going to proceed, which, in candour and justice to the characters of the officers whose conduct they were to consider, he thought merited the attention of their Lordships. He then begged to know, in the first place, for what reason two particular letters, forming a part of the correspondence between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, were not produced, though the production of them had been ordered by their Lordships upon a former occasion?

To this interesting interrogation he received an answer from Lord Stormont, who informed him, that neither of the letters alluded to were in possession of the Secretary of State, or had ever reached his office.

Lord Townshend then desired to be informed at what period these letters, upon the particular dates of which his Lordship made a few observations, from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord Cornwallis, had been received by the latter of these officers. He said, these letters were taken notice of in the list of papers produced, and which had been read to their Lordships.

Lord Stormont acquainted him, that of this circumstance he could give him no account, as he was entirely ignorant of the facts respecting it.

Lord Townshend then begged of their Lordships to take into their consideration the importance of the letters to which he alluded. He said, that he considered them to be deeply interesting to the present enquiry, and would submit the matter to the decision of their Lordships, whether they ought to proceed in a business where they had not before them a natural ground of information.

The Duke of Richmond agreed with the noble Lord who had just said down, that both in candour and justice it would be exceedingly improper to precipitate a business of so interesting a nature as the present enquiry, without the fullest and most ample ground of information. I am the more zealous, said he, in supporting this opinion, as without doors I have been charged with being guilty of personality in conducting the late enquiry into the affair of the unfortunate Colonel Haynes. I know I have been accused of possessing a prejudice inimical to the character of Lord Rawdon. Had I been guilty of so high injustice towards his Lordship, it would surely be very natural for a young nobleman of his rank, military reputation, and future prospects in life, to feel strongly on the occasion, and to censure me heavily for my conduct. I declare, however, upon my honour, that I never felt nor cherished any animosity against his Lordship; and at the period of the enquiry alluded to, was not possessed of the least particle of prejudice unfriendly to him. Your Lordships know how guarded I was at that time against every species of personality; and I appeal to your judgment and candour for my vindication, if such a defence be at all necessary. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I embrace this opportunity of correcting the misrepresentations exhibited of my conduct, and of discharging every kind of suspicion on that subject. My zeal, if I possessed any, in carrying on the enquiry respecting Col. Haynes, was not founded on private prejudice, but took its rise from a very different cause. I wished most sincerely to have the sentiments of your Lordships upon a point which I considered to be of the last consequence to the nation, character and constitutional liberties of this country. I am still so strongly impressed with a sense of its importance, that I mean at some future period to bring the subject under the review of your Lordships. I consider it as involving a grand constitutional question, and wish to have my opinion decided by the judgment of your Lordships, whether the life of a British subject, under the description of Colonel Haynes, is to be taken away without even the formality of a trial.

As to the deficiency in point of material information, complained of by the Noble Lord who spoke last, your Lordships will judge of the weight of that circumstance. It is my sincere wish, that the matter may be conducted upon liberal grounds, and without the shadow of prejudice or partiality.

The Duke of Chandos rose, and shortly observed, that though the letters mentioned by Lord Townshend were not produced, nor the time of the receipt of those which had passed between the two Generals ascertained, yet there was ample ground for enquiry, and a large field to occupy the attention of their Lordships. He therefore moved, that the House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee of Enquiry into the affair of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis at York-Town.

Lord Townshend still adhered to his former opinion, and insisted, that it was unfair to the character of the great officer connected with the business, to proceed so precipitately in the enquiry, more especially as none of them were present, and the letters he had alluded to were not before the House.

At last, however, it was agreed, that their Lordships should immediately resolve themselves into a Committee of Enquiry, into this important business.

As soon as the Lord Chancellor had left the woodcock.

The Duke of Chandos moved, that the list of the papers upon the table should be read, which being done, his Grace observed, that long as that list was, yet the enquiry was of so important a nature, and the matter contained in the papers so consequential, that he found himself, irksome as the task was, obliged to move, that they should be read fully, and with deliberation, to their Lordships.—The Clerk continued reading papers from half an hour after four, till near eight o'clock, when the Duke of Chandos moved, that the further consideration of this affair be adjourned till to-morrow at an early hour, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday February 27.*

READ a second time the bill for the security of Plymouth dock.

Deferred the Ways and means, and supply, till Friday.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the corporation against the American war, which, with one from the city of Bristol, was immediately read.

General Conway then renewed his motion to put a stop to the American war. He did it, he said, from a principle of duty to his country, to his constituents, and to himself; for so deep was the impression which the calamities and disgraces of this unnatural and cruel war had made upon him, that while he had a mind to think, a heart to feel, or a tongue to speak,

he would never relax in his endeavours for putting an end to it. Another inducement was, that the last question which he had the honour of submitting to the House had been lost by so very small a majority, and had since conferred with so many members, who were absent when that question was discussed, and who assured him that if they had been present they would have voted for it, that he could not bring himself to think that the sense of the House had been taken on the subject. But these were not his only inducements; he had yet another, from which he expected no inconsiderable advantage.—Two members deservedly of great weight in that House (Mr. Rigby and the Lord Advocate) had, in the late debate on the American war, declared themselves converts to the opinion of its impracticability. All he regretted was, that they had not followed up this declaration with a manly vote for the Address. But, unlike Paul, after his conversion, they had both become the champions of that people and cause of which they had been such violent persecutors.—Their conduct appeared to him inexplicable; and if he might borrow an image from the sacred text, he would say that they had received the gift of tongues; not tongues of truth and sincerity, but cloven, i. e. double tongues; they had one tongue for Parliament, and another for private companies: with the one they censured the American war, and with the other voted against every proposition that had a tendency to put an end to it: The world would judge of their consistency, and their own honour would tell them how unworthy of them such conduct was. He was sorry to say that these two members were not the only two who were gifted with these cloven tongues: He had dined in company with an honest plain soldier a few days ago, who observed that he never had been more astonished than at hearing many members of Parliament most heartily condemn in Coffee-houses, the very same measures for which he had seen them in Parliament the most strenuous Advocates: It was an undoubted fact, that the representation of the old officer was founded in truth; and that there were but too many persons within those walls who could bear witness to it. Upon all those who spoke thus, with double tongues, he called to reflect upon the calamities which their conduct heaped upon their country; and he hoped that all sense of honour and patriotism was not so completely extinguished in their breasts, but that they would be routed to a dereliction of those principles, by which they had hitherto enabled ministers to undo their Country.

To the motion which he had the honour to submit to the House on Friday last, he understood there were two objections; and as they might perhaps be made with equal propriety against that which he now intended to make, he would endeavour to remove them.—One objection was, that it was understood in the House to interfere in those things which belonged to the executive power. This was a position which none could have been hardy enough to have made if they had been versed in the history of Parliament. Ministers could not find time to look into the journals of the House; they confined their study entirely to one book; and in the contents of it they were certainly well versed; the book he alluded to was the *Red Book*; it was in that they found the greatest comfort, amusement, and assistance; that was the *Kalendar of their Saints*; but if they could have spared a small portion of their time for the reading of the journals, they would have found that the objection which had been made to his motion, as militating against the Constitution, was founded in falsehood; for it appeared from the journals, that, from the days of Edward III. down to the present reign, Parliament had, at all times, given advice to the Crown, in matters of peace and war.—In the reign of Richard II. it had been frequently done; as well as in that of Henry IV. There was one remarkable instance of it in the reign of Henry VII. that Prince consulted his Parliament respecting the propriety of supporting the Duke of Brittany against France, and told them that it was for no other purpose than to hear their advice that he called them together.—In the reign of James I. the Parliament interfered repeatedly, respecting the Palatinate, the match with Spain, and a declaration of war against that power. In the days of Charles I. were similar interferences: In the reign of his son, Charles II. the Parliament made repeated remonstrances, but particularly in 1674 and 1675, on the subject of the alliance with France. It was true, that in respect to these they were told that they were exceeding the line of their duty, and encroaching upon the prerogative of the Crown; but so little did the Commons of that day relish those answers, that they addressed the king to know who it was who had advised his Majesty to make such answers to their loyal and constitutional remonstrances? In the reign of King William repeated instances were to be found in the journals of advice given by Parliament relative to the Irish war, and the war on the continent; the like occurred also in the reign of Queen Anne; and one address, in particular, advised the Queen to make peace with France till Spain should be secured to Austria; nay, it went so far as to advise her Majesty not to consent to peace till Dunkirk should be demolished.

Against such a torrent of precedents, he asked, who would contend? A man must fly in the face of common sense who, after hearing them, should continue to say that the motion he had submitted to the House on Friday was unparliamentary, or unconstitutional. He would take it then for granted, for he would not insult the House with a doubt on the subject, that he had removed the first objection which had been made to his motion; and would next endeavour to satisfy the minds of gentlemen in respect to the other objection—that it was obscurely worded. The motion went to advise his Majesty to order his ministers to renounce the war on the Continent of America, on account of its being impracticable to reduce the colonies by force. The object of the motion was, in his mind, very clearly expressed; it was to give up the idea of conquest, and consequently of an offensive war; but here the ingenuity of some gentlemen has been exerted to render the meaning of offensive war unintelligible. For his part, without deriving, or at least wishing to derive, any knowledge from his profession, but judging merely as a private man, he knew very distinctly the meaning of these words; an offensive war was a war in which attempts were made by an army to possess themselves of what they had not before; a defensive war was that in which they confined all their exertions to defend that of which they were already in possession. Upon this principle, could any one mistake the real meaning of his motion? He had not said a syllable about withdrawing our troops from the places they now hold; he had not advised any such measure; and he would not advise it; perhaps he should rather condemn it. But while he admitted that it would be proper to keep the posts we now have in America, it might be said, if you are a friend to posts, surely

ly then you can have no objection to shifting our posts, if we can find others more advantageous. My answer to this would be, "you must not change your posts; for then you act offensively; by taking places which you did not before hold, and this kind of war is condemned by the motion." He might next be asked, he said, what sort of war could be carried on from these posts? His answer was—no kind of war whatever, except for self-defence; such a war as General Elliot wages at Gibraltar; and such a war as it was said General Murray had lately waged at Fort St. Philip, where by a spirited and well-timed fall, the works of the enemy nearest the place had been destroyed. This kind of war, and this only, would be permitted under the motion: Any other kind in America he must now condemn; the changing of posts would subject us to enormous expences; we should be obliged to take the field; to provide the baggage, waggons, sick waggons, pontoons, trenching tools, and a thousand other things, which would subject us to the same expence as the field operations we had hitherto carried on, to the loss of our armies, our treasures, and the best blood in the nation. The species of war which he would think allowable might be understood by a man of the plainest sense, without having recourse to Mont. Guibert's military Principles, or the reveries of Marshal Saxe.—He wished that there were not reveries among our Ministers; the pleasing dreams slipped from the Ivory gate, seized their fancies, and playing before their imaginations, kept them as infensible to the real interest of their country, as if they were of another nation.

Such were his answers to the objections stated to his motion, such his sentiments with respect to the manner in which the troops in America should be ordered to act. But he could not sit down without saying a few words by way of pointing out the necessity of coming to a speedy determination, lest, by delaying, we should lose the opportunity of making a peace. Every gentleman knew what burdens had been heaped upon the public, and how very near we were to see our resources exhausted in the pursuit of an object which we could never attain; by this wild pursuit we weakened ourselves, and became unable to resist the dreadful danger hanging over us. At this very moment, while he was speaking, he was afraid that a dreadful blow was preparing against some vital part of the empire; for he was given to understand, that a fleet of 40 sail of the line, partly French, and partly Spanish, had lately put to sea, for the purpose of some great expedition, from which we had every thing to dread. The fate of those powers who compose the armed neutrality, furnished us with another subject of the greatest apprehensions: Our resources in men and money were nearly exhausted; the best blood in the country had been spilt, and still our insatiable Ministry pursued the war, without even a shadow of success.—How many more human victims were yet to be offered up at their shrines? Nothing could sate them; nothing could preserve the British empire from that ruin into which they were plunging it, but a vote of that House: He had drawn up a motion, the same in substance with that which had been already rejected; the first motion was for an address to the crown; that which he now intended to make, was in the shape of a resolution. He reminded gentlemen that this was the time to attend to their duty: The fate of the last question was determined by a single vote; and though it might be thought that one vote was not of very great consequence, yet it appeared, by the last division, that a single vote was of the greatest importance, and no one who wished well to his country would be absent on the present occasion; as to be absent would be little short of treachery to the kingdom. He concluded by moving: "That to carry on any longer an offensive war in America, for the impracticable object of reducing the colonies to obedience by force, would only tend to weaken our efforts against our European enemies; and by increasing the enmity between Great-Britain and the colonies frustrate the hopes and desires of his Majesty, so graciously expressed from the throne, of restoring to his people the inestimable blessing of public tranquillity."

Lord Althorpe seconded the motion. His Lordship observed, that it had been said on a former occasion, that the troops ought to be kept in America, that the enemy feeling all the calamities of war might the sooner grow tired of it. But was America the only country that felt the calamities of war? Was not England now bending under the weight of calamities, which it had never known before? And though the war should be continued, did not our disgraces and disasters demonstrate that the ministers who were the authors of them, were not the persons who were to rescue us from the danger that surrounded us?

Captain John Luttrell rose to reply; but felt himself so embarrassed, that not being able to collect his ideas, he was obliged to sit down, without speaking three sentences.

Mr T. Pitt said, that if the ingenuity of Gentlemen on the other side of the House had not been exerted to perplex the meaning of the motion made on Friday last, it must have been carried. In the last debate it had been urged on the other side of the House, that the object of the address was to recall the troops from America, but it was not true; if the motion had such an object, he certainly should have voted against it; for he was not yet ripe to say that our troops ought to be recalled: Nor would he vote for that address, or for the present motion, if in voting for them, he exceeded the constitution. But at present the war in America prevented us from acting against France; it crippled all our exertions; therefore he thought it his duty to vote for a resolution, which held out a prospect of peace, that would enable us the more effectually to carry on the war against our ancient and natural enemies; and he made no doubt but the sense of the nation would be re-echoed by the decision of the present question, in carrying of which he hoped to see something very much bordering on unanimity.

Mr Alderman Newnam expressed his most hearty assent to the motion, as hoping it would put an end to a detested and ruinous war, in the reprobation of which there was but one voice in the nation. For his own part, he was sorry that he happened to have been deprived of the pleasure of expressing, by vote on Friday last, his abhorrence of the war, and his earnest wish to see it terminated; if he thought so desirable an object had been lost through his absence, he should deservedly lose the good opinion of his constituents; nay he would have lost his good opinion of himself.

Sir Horace Mann said, that from principle he had supported the American war, under the idea, first, that it was just; and next, that it was practicable.—Experience, however, had now convinced him, that it would be madness to pursue it any longer. It was therefore the best thing that could be done, in our

present situation, to stop it, which, if political existence were to be cleared, he was interrupted. Lord North, men call so very moderate their sentiments on the subject, and an ardent wish for peace, that withheld-for convey the general part he would consent; the question were two things which he and others some; or rather of view, the war was one only of the fruits of; for, ventured to assert that the war was this to be brought by peace, or by measure, which one gentleman, for was the former proposed? Or was it? His objection to wishes for peace, likely to retard the had suggested any the contrary, they out to make hostile. But here a difficulty convinced that feeling that they were sure which all convincing the House on the war as it is that no army which had been out to America, to keep up our satisfaction that they suspected the of the Crown, it the House ought longer with to address the Crown place considered. If the House seem to find out and it, wished minister; if they describe in what declare it; but let clear clear terms, in when they were the late motion could have been obey it. With respect, water perhaps that America, fed, and cl make peace w in the enjoyed even English summed, that fo America would had always s eat Britain w us misfortune as he had obse be a mere nam only changed America wa tion that we means of p trary, it woul to be reduce tend, in oppo to weaken c ies, than to b up by this s should not erica, did th there you pl shall not ac tending our e ace, without he did not w did not thin speaking to to all the wo plain himsef to dedicate a orders migh at condition might fa I have little while circumstances for peace without t ministers stand in t right proc that bill c in ships, must be c honourab but those ned in c in that H it was right

present situation, to put an end to the war as speedily as possible, which, if not soon terminated, would put an end to our political existence.

The gentlemen in Opposition now calling loudly for the question, and no one rising to speak, the Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared, and was beginning to read the motion, when he was interrupted by

Lord North, who expressed his surprise at hearing gentlemen call so very soon for the question, and begged they would moderate their ardour till he should have delivered his sentiments on the subject. If the object of the motion was peace, and an ardent desire to put an end to the war could produce that wished-for blessing, he made no doubt but unanimity would convey the general sense of the House on that subject: For his part he would confess that peace was the object nearest his heart; the question with him was only how to attain it? There were two things to be considered with respect to the war, which he and every man felt to be calamitous and burthen-some; or rather, the war was to be considered in two points of view, the war in America, and the war with America. It was one only of these two objects that gentlemen seemed so desirous of; for, from all he had heard, no one member had yet ventured to assert that the troops ought to be withdrawn. The end of the war was indeed what all parties looked to; but how was this to be brought about? He knew only of two means; by peace, or by withdrawing our troops: The latter was a measure, which so far from having been recommended by any one gentleman, seemed to be condemned by all: How then was the former practicable? Could we make peace when we pleased? Or was the mode proposed by the motion likely to effect it? His objection to the motion did not arise from a want of sincere wishes for peace, but from an idea that the motion was more likely to retard than accelerate so desirable an event. No one had suggested any grounds on which peace could be made; on the contrary, the only mode that seemed to have been pointed out to make hostilities cease, was a total dereliction of the war. But here a difficulty started: For how could the House be convinced that peace was the wish of ministers? Was it by seeing that they withdrew the troops?—No.—This was a measure which all condemned. There was but one way then of convincing the House, that ministers did not intend to carry on the war as it had hitherto been conducted; and that was, that no army had been, or would be sent out to replace that which had been lost; and that no more troops would be sent out to America—such recruits excepted as might be necessary to keep up our garrisons. If that could be deemed a pledge and satisfaction to the House, he was ready to give it; but if they suspected the sincerity, ability, or integrity of the servants of the Crown, it was not by such a motion as the present that the House ought to express their backwardness to trust them any longer with the management of public affairs: They ought to address the Crown to remove ministers, in whom they could not place confidence, and to appoint others in their place.

If the House should not trust to his declarations, he desired them to find out some better security, and when they have found it, wished they would prefer it to the declaration of any minister; if they were determined to take upon themselves to describe in what manner the war should be pursued, let them declare it; but let them at the same time deliver their orders in such clear terms, that Ministers might be able to know for certain when they were obeying them, or swerving from them. The late motion for an address was not of that nature, as it should have been impossible for any minister to have known how to obey it.

With respect to peace, there were difficulties in the way, which perhaps gentlemen were aware of. Who would say that America can make peace? If it was true that France had, fed, and clothed her troops, could she be said to be free to make peace when she pleased? Under the British constitution she enjoyed blessings and advantages, many of them greater than even Englishmen at home enjoyed; for this reason he had assumed, that for the vain and empty name of independence, America would not have sacrificed the benefits she enjoyed: she had always said, that the separation of that country from Great Britain would be a heavy loss to the latter, and a grievous misfortune to the former. His saying would be verified, as he had observed before, her independence should turn out to be a mere name; and, as there was reason to believe, she only changed masters. But still, if peace was to be made, America was free to enter into a treaty, was a public declaration that we will not act in any one case against her, the means of procuring good terms? Certainly not; on the contrary, it would produce the opposite effect. But, if France is to be reduced before America could treat, than he would tend, in opposition to the motion, that nothing could tend to weaken our efforts against our inveterate European enemies, than to keep our army in America, with their swords up by this declaration. Gentlemen all agreed that the troops should not be withdrawn; if they kept them inactive in America, did they not by inference say to the French, attack where you please, you may be always sure that our forces shall not act against you or your allies? This would be weakening our efforts, and subjecting the nation to an enormous expense, without any possible return.

He did not wish to make declarations in that House, because he did not think he was speaking to that House alone. He speaking to America, to Holland, to France, to Spain, to all the world; it would not therefore be proper for him to plain himself, any more than for the House to speak plain to a subject: It would not be proper for him to say orders might be given, what alliances were in agitation, or what conditions peace might be eventually obtained, as then he might say to America—You are sure of a peace at all; I have held out for your success, do you now hold little while for mine. The House would, in a variety of circumstances, have opportunities to interfere in any negotiation for peace; as in some points no Minister would dare without the authority of Parliament; in others, the ministers would be ineffectual, without the assistance of Parliament. The bill for shutting the ports of America stand in the way even of a truce; for though ministers might proclaim a truce between the land forces, yet, that bill existed, which confiscated all American private ships, no truce could be made at sea; Parliament must be called upon on that head.

A honourable member had mentioned cloven tongues; and that those members who supported him in Parliament, med in coffee-houses the very measures for which they in that House: He did not believe that the honourable member was rightly informed respecting the coffee-house con-

versations; at least, for his own part, he wished not for such friends; nor did he believe there were among his friends, with whose support his administration had been honoured; such double-tongued senators: He had ever been his wish to stand upon the merits of his cause; he wished to do so this night; and therefore he called upon them to oblige him only by voting according to the dictates of their own judgment, and totally to lose sight of every personal consideration to him: The removal of ministers was no punishment; the King had a right to admit and dismiss from his councils whomsoever he pleased; and he might, without assigning any cause, or without fixing any guilt upon the person, recall that confidence which he had been graciously pleased to bestow upon any one of his servants.

Sir Charles Bunbury, the Attorney-General, Mr W. Pitt, Mr Fox, and several others spoke. At half past one the House divided, when there appeared,

For the motion

Against it

Majority against the American war

As soon as the majority was declared, General Conway followed up his motion with another, for an address to his Majesty, in substance the same with that which was rejected last Friday. This question was carried without debate.

At half past two o'clock the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, Feb. 28.

L O N D O N.

Immediately on the decision of the very weighty question, last night, relative to the American war, expresses were despatched by all the foreign Ministers, to their respective Courts, announcing the important tidings.

After the division last night, Mr Fox congratulated General Conway, on this second instance of his success, General Conway having been the member who some years since moved and carried the repeal of the American stamp-act.

It is in contemplation among the Patriots, that the House of Commons shall recommend new Commissioners to his Majesty to go out to America to treat of peace. This was agitated previous to General Conway's motion, and, if carried, will soon take place.

The Green Island, Captain Watt, is arrived at Dover, from Jamaica. He failed from thence in company with the fleet, and had almost made the windward passage, when they all returned on hearing of some French men of war being at the Cape. The greatest part went afterwards through the gulf, as mentioned before in our Chronicle; there they met with a gale of wind in which part of the fleet separated; but they may all be expected in a day or two. Capt Watt does not mention in what latitude the gale happened. *St James's Chron.*

Since the above Captain Watt is arrived in town, and brings advice, that about 25 sail got through the gulf, which have had constant gales of wind ever since, and he thinks that not four ships are now together; he parted with the Anna Maria, Swan, for London, off the land's end, which we hear is since arrived at Bristol. He left the George, Capt. Trenham, for London, off Cape Clear, in great distress, but he hopes she has got into Cork. Capt Watt says they had very blowing weather last Saturday and Sunday. *Ibid.*

Three ships of the line are failed from New-York to reinforce Sir George Rodney in the West Indies.

Positive orders are issued for the grand fleet to be ready for sea by the 20th of next month by farthest.

The East-Indiamen coming from St Helena have two fifty gun ships and two frigates for their convoy; so that the fears for them, it is to be hoped, are all founded, unless they shall fall in with the Spanish Grand fleet.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 28.

"This day the further consideration of the appeal of Sir James Grant, &c. against the Duke of Gordon, came on before the House of Peers. The Lord Chancellor came forward, and observed, that he saw not the least grounds for complaint, otherwise he should have proposed a future day to have given judgment; he would, therefore, move for an affirmance in the fullest manner. The introducers, therefore, were upon motion ordered to be affirmed."

"The Mutiny Bill, and the Preston Road Bill, were read a third time, and passed."

"Their Lordships then proceeded in reading the American papers, laid before the House upon the motion of the Duke of Chandos."

"The Commons read a second time the lottery bill, and the militia pay bill."

"Read a first time the bill for the more easy exchange of American prisoners, and also the bill for the better supply of mariners."

"Also the bill for the better distribution of prize-money."

"The House then agreed to resolve itself into a Committee on Tuesday, to consider of a motion for a bill to enable his Majesty to make peace or a truce with America."

"The Speaker is to take the chair to-morrow at two o'clock, in order to go up with the address of the House at half past two exactly, accompanied by General Conway, together with the greatest part of the members."

"Mr Stephens presented a bill for the better supply of mariners and seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships and other trading ships and vessels. And

"A bill for the relief of naval officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, with respect to prize and bounty money, not claimed in due time; the same were accordingly read a first time."

"The Attorney-General presented to the House a bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with the revolted Colonies in North America."

"The proposition was, upon motion, ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next."

"The call of the House is put off till Wednesday next."

To-morrow, if the wind and weather permit, the Proteus frigate will sail from Leith Roads on a cruise."

It has been currently reported, both yesterday and this day, that the 25th regiment of foot, which lately marched from this place, have received orders to return. The reason of this is said to be owing to an apprehension entertained, whether well or ill founded we will not pretend to say, that the Dutch mean to pay a visit to this coast in the course of this spring."

Yesterday afternoon, near the Figgis Wharfs, in the neighbourhood of this city, the body of a man was found by some work people, which had been buried in a sand bank by the sea side. The corpse was wrapped in a blanket, had on a blue coat, a coloured worsted night cap, grey worsted stockings, but had on neither shirt, breeches, or shoes, and had the appearance of having lain several weeks in the ground."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

A renewal of the Bankrupt Law, with amendments, is an object highly deserving the attention of the mercantile interest of Scotland. I am happy to see by an advertisement in your last paper, that the City of Glasgow have entered so heartily into this important business. Address to the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, on this subject, lately appeared in the Glasgow Mercury. As it will more readily meet the eye of the Faculty by being re-published here, you will oblige many of your numerous readers, by giving it a place in your useful paper, and particularly,

A MERCHANT.

To the Honourable, the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES, at EDINBURGH.

NO man can feel a higher respect than I do for the profession of a Lawyer.—In this country, you are generally respectable by your birth, but still more by your education and abilities.—The Right Honourable Gentleman who at present presides in your Society, is not more distinguished in the Senate for his professional abilities, than for his manly and liberal sentiments, and his undaunted zeal in the cause of his country.—To your Learned Faculty this country has been accustomed to look up, as patrons and protectors of its dearest interests.—Judge, then, with what astonishment I heard, that the Faculty having, at the desire of the Court of Session, lately taken under consideration the Bankrupt Act, which expires with this Session of Parliament, you made a report to this purpose:—"That the law should be allowed to expire, and, in place of it, an act should be applied for similar to an act of federum made by the Court of Session in 1754, by which all arrears and penders of debtors effects are to be preferred, *pari passu*, within a limited time of the bankruptcy of the debtor."

I am not disposed easily to receive unfavourable impressions of gentlemen of your liberal profession; but the fact, of your having made such a report to the Court of Session, has been stated to me in such unequivocal terms, that I cannot altogether refuse my assent—at the same time, I hope, for the honour of the profession, the case has been misunderstood or misrepresented to me.

You are not ignorant of the beneficial effects which have resulted to the trade and manufactures of this country from the Bankrupt Act, passed in 1772; and you have too much liberality of sentiment to regret it, though it has diminished the business of your profession.—That law, like all other human laws, has its imperfections; some of these have been seen, and remedies have been suggested; and, in other respects, from past experience, it may be greatly amended and improved; but, were your system to take place, you would give a more fatal blow to the commercial interests of this country than has yet been felt from the unhappy contest with America.

Instead of the easy and equal distribution of the effects of a bankrupt, almost without expense, established by this law, your system leads to the pernicious consequence of throwing a bankrupt's estate into the hands of the Court of Session to be eat up with law-expences.

The absurdity and injustice of it will be obvious to every man of common sense, merely by stating the consequences of such a law.—A bankruptcy happens; the bankrupt has a hundred creditors, and I will suppose he has also a hundred debtors.—Every creditor raises a homing, and uses arrestments in the hands of each of the hundred debtors; and, of consequence, ten thousand arrestments are used.—The arresters cannot safely pay to the arresters; therefore each of the hundred arresters must raise, what, I believe, you call, in law, a multiple-pounding, in order to bring all the arresters into the field, so as their several interests may be ascertained; and, of course, there must be ten thousand summonses given to the arresters;—and as every arrester and arrestee must employ an agent and a lawyer, to attend to their several interests, there must be employed in this business two hundred agents, and two hundred lawyers.

When the matter comes before the Court, the whole hundred arresters must travel to Edinburgh, to make oath to the amount of their several debts, or they must take out a hundred commissions at the expense of about 5*l.* each, to depone before a commissioner.—This being done, the litigation, in the nature of the thing, must be long, tedious, and expensive;—for each of the hundred agents and hundred lawyers, employed on the part of the arresters, must see what you call the interests produced for the contending parties;—and it may be naturally expected, from the learning and ingenuity of the gentlemen of your profession, thousands of objections will be found.

The Court, with great labour, must advise these objections; and, after the lapse of many years, a decree of ranking and preference will be pronounced;—and if the sum in the debtor's hands happen to be small, it will be greatly diminished, if not totally exhausted, by the expense of raising and executing the summons of multiple-pounding; and, on the other hand, the unfortunate creditor will frequently find his share of the subject arrested greatly impaired, if not exhausted, by his own expense in this legal contest.

But here the matter does not end; there must be a hundred decrees of ranking and preference extracted, and ten thousand discharges granted upon stamped paper; the expense of which, in many cases, will exceed the sum to be drawn, to the great profit of the retainers of the law, but to the ruin of the honest creditor.

In vain will you urge, that your system will dispose creditors to enter into a concert for following joint measures, and to appoint a common trustee or factor to levy and divide the funds of the bankrupt equally amongst the creditors.

This, up doubt, is their interest, and it will generally be the wish of the great majority of the creditors; but it is often unattainable.—Gentlemen of your liberal education are not ignorant of the weakness of human nature, and that men are to be found in every society willing to sacrifice their interest, to gratify their humour, in which they are too frequently encouraged by the mean arts of the pettifoggers of the law.—According to your system, if there is one vexatious litigious creditor in a hundred, it is in his power to drag the other ninety-nine into the tedious and expensive litigation I have stated.

Can you then say, that such a law will be of advantage to your country?—Candour will oblige you to confess, that the present law, in this respect, is more consonant to the principles of equity and justice, and for the interest of the bankrupt and his creditors;—for, by this law, the majority of the creditors present, at a meeting called for the purpose, have full power to choose a trustee or factor to levy and divide the bankrupt's estate amongst the creditors, almost without any expense.

I shall have the honour of addressing you soon on other parts of the Bankrupt Law: But the Public have a just claim to your attention in the mean time, to what I have now taken the liberty to state to you.—If, by not attending to the consequences of your system, you have been drawn into error, be not ashamed to confess it; but rather, with a manly and ingenious spirit, prevent the bad consequences it may otherwise produce, by an immediate reversal of the report made to the Court of Session, on this very momentous subject.

VERITAS.

Several Advertisements, &c. are unavoidably delayed for want of room.

By authority of the Magistrates of Leith.

THE following Watches and other Goods are lodged by the Constables of Leith, in the hands of the Town-clerk, there, on suspicion of being stolen, viz.

Watches.	Makers Names.	Numbr.
A Silver Watch,	Wm. Smith, London,	6787.
A Silver Watch,	E. Long, London,	85.
A Carved Pinchbeck Watch,	T. Moor,	4201.
A Pinchbeck Watch,	Abraham Tard,	
A Silver Watch,	Rich. Cowley, London,	529.
A Silver Watch,	Tolins, London,	5761.
A Silver Watch,	Ja. Darby, London,	5601.
A Silver Watch,	Ja. Bamfield, London,	1645.
A Pinchbeck Watch,	J. Ratcliff, London,	1118.
A Silver Watch,	H. Spence, London,	4477.
A Silver Watch,	J. Holmes, London,	315.
A Silver Watch,	De Duchesne, London,	6314.

G O O D S.

One Silver Tea Spoon, marked H.

One Silver Tea Spoon, head marked W. B.

One unbleached Breakfast Table-cloth.

A Piece of White Linnen, marked, I. K.

A Small piece of ditto.

A piece of Black Stocking Breeches.

Unless these Watches, and other Goods are claimed within ten days from this date, they will be delivered up to the persons from whom they were seized.

Leith, March 4. 1784.



At LEITH for LONDON, THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first conveyance.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Heron's Long-room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock mid-day.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

95 Casks of CLAYED SUGAR.

10 Bags of COFFEE.

18 Hogsheads of TOBACCO.

Being part of the cargo of De Batavier, Sieff Siefpkes De Graaf late master, taken by his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Samples of the goods, and conditions of the sale, will be shown at the Computing-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Company, merchants in Glasgow.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

with Coach-house, Stable, &c. adjoining to the British Linen Office, Canongate, as presently possessed by Mrs Maxwell of Carriden.

For particulars, apply at the said office.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD, near Perth, 1782.

MELISSA, BARLAND and CO. will bleach this season at the following prices:

900 and under, at 2d. per yard.	1700, and all above, 5d. per yard.
1000 and 1100, 2½d.	Diapers, 3d.
1200 3d.	Fine Tweels and
1300 and 1400, 3½d.	Damask, 4d.
1500, 4d.	Long Lawns and
1600 4½d.	Cambricks, 3d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Intakers for this Field:

David Beatson hofier, front of the Exchange, } Edinburgh.	James Watson merchant, Montrose.
James Stone weaver, Crosscausway, }	John Ferrier merchant, Brechin.
Ninian Cunningham weaver, Citadel, Leith, }	David Mann, junior, Forfar.
Robert Hutton merchant, Dunfermline, }	James M'Phail, Wick in Caithness.
William Paterson merchant, Kinross, }	James Peebles merchant, Inchture.
Andrew Fernie merchant, Newburgh, }	David Blair merchant, Coupar Angus.
John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty, }	Thomas Duncan merchant, Alyth.
John Webster merchant, Coupar Fife, }	James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.
Patrick Hunter merchant, } Dundee.	Robert M'Intyre merchant, Crieff.
George Mitchell weaver, } Neithergate, }	George Blaikie, }
Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath, }	Thomas Barland, }
	And at the Field.

At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Public may depend on having their cloth whitened in the best and safest manner, and quickly returned; the field being well supplied with the finest spring water.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD.

Six miles west from Glasgow, for 1782.

EDWARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as soon as the season permits. The prices of bleaching are as follow:—viz. All Plain Linen, yard-broad or under, wrought in any reed below 1000, at 2 d. per yard; 1000 and 1100, at 2½ d.; 1200 and 1300 at 3 d.; 1400 and 1500, at 3½ d.; all above 1500 at 4 d.; Tweelings, Diapers, Satinets, not exceeding yard-broad, at 3½ d.; Long Lawn and Cambric at 3 d.; and all above yard-broad in proportion.

CLOTH is taken in at Edinburgh, by James Rankin reed-maker, opposite to the Sheep Market; at Falkirk, by Thomas Duncanson merchant; at Bathgate, by James Weir merchant; at Stirling, by William Brown merchant; at Alloa, by Matthew Brydie merchant; at Paisley, by Alexander Weir bookfeller; at Crawford's Dyke, by Mrs Edmund merchant; at Port Glasgow, by Miss Baillie; at Lanark, by Mrs Young; at Biggar, by John Black merchant; at Ayr, by William Mitchell merchant; at Glasgow, by James Donaldson, senior; and at the Field, by Edward Collins paper-maker. At all which places receipts will be given for the Cloth.

N. B. No Cloth taken in for the above Field exceeding 30 yards in one piece. The Cloth will be delivered at the aforesaid places where it was received, all flamped and lapped: 2 d. per piece.

BADBIRNIE BRIDGE BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

Five miles north from Kirkcaldy.

GEORGE PIERSON continues to bleach at the following prices,

All plain Linen yard wide or under, wove in a		
900 reed or under, at 2 d. p. yard	Damasks, Satinets, and	p. yard
1000, 2½	Tweels,	4 d.
1100 and 1200, 3	Cambricks, Cottons, and	
1300 and 1400, 3½	Diapers,	3
1500, 4	Long Lawns,	2
1600, and above, 5		

All above yard wide to pay in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for this Field will be taken in by

John Brunton merchant, Lawn Market,	mas Bell manufacturer, St Andrews.
David Freebairn, at his ware-room, head of Lawn-Market, south side,	David Preston merchant, Dundee.
Macnab and Macdonald merchants, head of Car-rubber's Close,	Greig and Collier merchants, Perth.
Mrs Barr merchant, head of the Cowgate,	Joseph Lyell manufacturer, Newburgh.
Robert Elder merchant, south side Grass Market,	John Keltie merchant, Auchtermuchty.
Andrew Macdonald grocer, head of Canongate, north side,	Alexander Young junior merchant, Cupar of Fife.
William Macgill weaver, Shoemaker's Close, Canongate,	Thomas Ballingall vintner, Balmalcolm.
Mrs Gordon merchant, Shore of Leith,	Robert Adamson junior manufacturer, Kettle.
Thomas Waugh merchant, Leith,	Thomas Kennedy merchant, Falkland.
Mrs Aitken vintner, Burntland.	And at the Bleachfield.
William Ruthven, Kirkcaldy,	
John Melvill and Son manufacturer, Dyfart.	
Andrew Scott merchant, Leven.	
Robert Adamson manufacturer, Largo.	
Alexander Ronald merchant, Couparburgh.	
David Wallace manufacturer, Kilnquhar.	
James Ritchie merchants, Pitten-weir.	
Thomas Buddo stamp-master, John Thomson manufacturer, William Melvill candlemaker, and Thos-	

At all which places receipts are given.

N. B. As the above-mentioned Bleachfield is plentifully supplied with spring and river water, at all times of the season, and furnished with a complete set of new machinery, he will have it in his power, and will spare no pains to serve his employers to their entire satisfaction, and as early as any other Field wharver.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, a large and elegant HOUSE on the west side of George's Square. The house has been inhabited for some years, and the principal rooms are remarkably large, and painted, papered, and fitted up in the very best taste.

For particulars apply to William M'Killop writer, Meal-market Stairs, who will inform when the house can be seen, and give orders for admitting such as may have an intention to purchase.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday next the 6th day of March, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Or-chards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session. The premises are all in exceeding good order, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. The gardens and orchards are extensive, and completely stocked, with green-house, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be immediately. The gardener at Restalrig will show the house and grounds.—For particulars apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

TO be LET, for such a number of years, and on such terms as can be agreed on.

That DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-HOUSE opposite to the Cross, presently possessed by Mr Reoch, with the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The house has been for many years used as a Coffee-house, and is well known by the name of Balfour's Coffee-house; and, exclusive of the rooms used as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-room, and Card-room, the house consists of three fire-rooms, two closets, and kitchen, all well lighted.

The premises will be let together, or divided into two different large and convenient shops to the street, with each a separate entry. The eastmost will in that case consist of three fire-rooms, exclusive of two fire-rooms, and a light closet to the street; and the westmost division will consist of two fire rooms well lighted, exclusive of the large room to the street, formerly used for the coffee-room.

The tenant or tenants may have possession as soon as repairs or alterations, that may be agreed on for their accommodation, can be completed before Whitunday next.—And any person or persons desirous of possessing the said house, in whole or separately, may apply to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday next the 8th of March, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of LOCHMALONY and MIDDLEMILN, lying within the parish of Kilmenny, and county of Fife. These lands lie within three miles of Cupar, the great market town of the county, and within the same distance of the harbour of Woodhaven; are mostly arable, and of excellent quality; great part of them are inclosed and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and 22 acres are planted with wood fifteen years old, and in a very thriving condition.

There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, lately built, with a plebe set of offices in good condition.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The free rent of the estate, before the present proprietor took part of it into his natural possession, was 146 l. sterling; but as the proprietor has much improved that part in his possession, the lands, it is thought, upon a lease, would bring 160 l. of yearly rent.

There are no leases on the lands, except the farm of Lochmalony; and the purchaser, if he inclines, may enter to the natural possession of the lands of Middlemiln, mansion-house and gardens, at Martinmas first.

For further particulars apply to James Stark writer in Cupar, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh; in whose hands the progress of writs, a plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, may be seen.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of March inst. between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Town and Lands of NEWPORT, with the Harbour and Piers, Tolls and Customs thereof, lying in the parish of Forgan and three of Fife, and along the south side of the river Tay. The arable lands consist of six acres, besides a proportional part of the commonly lately divided. There is a convenient Dwelling-house on the lands, which has for many years been occupied as an Inn, and very well frequented, being at one of the public ferries from Fife to Dundee. There is a feuduty of ten shillings Scots, and a tenth-duty of 5 l. 7 s. 9 d. Scots, payable yearly out of the said lands. They will be exposed at the sum of 340 l. sterling.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the signet; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or to Andrew Fitzgibbon writer in Dundee.

DAY OF ROUP ALTERED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th March inst. at 6 o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of GOSPERTIE, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and shire of Fife.

And the Lands of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmouk and shire of Kinross.

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free stone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expense.

The present yearly rent is about 198 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both estates hold few of subjects superior.

The proprietor has right to the tithes, which are valued.

If the above estate of Gosperie is not sold in whole, it will be exposed in two separate lots or parcels. One lot to consist of the farm of Wester Gosperie, with the pendicle called Hedderwick, the present free rent whereof is 74 l. 14 s. And the other lot to consist of the farms of Easter Gosperie and Glenfield, including the pendicle of Law of Gosperie, the present free rent of which is 76 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, with 42 hens and 16 carriages.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will inform of further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peatton, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.



TO be SOLD, by private bargain, within the house of Mrs Johnston, on the New Quay, Leith.

The Sloop JOHN and JANET of Leith, now lying in the Harbour of Leith, burden about 60 tons, is well adapted for the fishing or coasting-trade, sails very fast, is about six years old, and of an easy draught of water.

The inventory of all her materials to be seen in the hands of the above Mrs Johnston, on the New Quay, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Michael Stevenson vintner in Hawick, upon Thursday the 14th day of March inst. the following SUBJECTS, (lying in the parish of Hawick, and county of Roxburgh,) which belonged to William Irvine merchant in Hawick, and were disposed by him to trustees for his creditors, either together or in the following lots, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT I. The Mill, Kiln, and Houles at Weensland, and Lands lying both east and west from the mill, along the side of the water of Tiviot, betwixt it and the turnpike-road leading from Hawick to Spittal, with the four eastmost Parks of the lands of Weensland, lying on the south side of said turnpike road. This lot measures about forty acres, and will be very suitable for one who intends to deal in corn, meal, or barley, being situated in the neighbourhood of a corn country, and within a mile of Hawick market.

LOT II. The Park lying in the west side of the four last-mentioned parks, betwixt them and lot third, measuring about seven acres.

LOT III. The Three Inclosures lying west from the former lot, betwixt it and the Park belonging to Walter Irvine chapman in Hawick, measuring betwixt nine and ten acres.

LOT IV. The Four Inclosures lying betwixt the said Walter Irvine's park and the park belonging to James Dickson merchant in Hawick, measuring betwixt seven and eight acres.

LOT V. The Tenement of Houles and Yard in Hawick, presently possessed by the said William Irvine, burdened with the liferent of Mrs Irvine on the first and second stories of the fore house, after the death of the said William Irvine, in case she shall survive him.

LOT VI. The Fifth Part of a House and Yard in Hawick, presently possessed by Miss Grieve milliner, George Scott, and others.

LOT VII. One Seventh Share of the Seats in the shire of Hawick Kirk.

William Irvine, or the tenant at Weensland, will show the subjects and the progress of writs. A map of the lands, and the conditions of roup, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Usher writer in Hawick.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the tithes and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and shire of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 2½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlet 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a life rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable time upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present sublet for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which including there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marl in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marl have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 15,000 l.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 10 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarrow, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 22 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 1000 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COLETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been planted down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tackman. To be set up at 800 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russell comptant in Edinburgh, or to John Graeme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, and the progress of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

LANDS TO LET.

THE following LANDS in the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, will be LET, for nineteen years or such shorter space as shall be fixed upon by the exposters, the entry to be at Whitunday next, upon Tuesday the 9th day of April next, twelve o'clock mid-day, within the house of Thomas Thomson in the Abington, viz.

I. The Lands of NORMANDGILL, BLACKHOUSE, COLEHILL, GRAINS, and NETHERHOWCLEUGH, possessed by Alexander Goodfellow, at 440 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be let jointly or separately.

N. B. These Lands are reckoned among the best sheep-farms in south of Scotland.

II. CASTLEMANS of CRAWFORD and SYDEWOOD, felled by Walter Weith, at 197 l. 10 s. 8 d. Sterling of yearly rent. This possession is partly arable, which never fails to produce crops, and the rest of the lands are excellent sheep pasture.

III. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public Houle, possessed by Robert Macqueen, at 109 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

N. B. This possession was let three years ago at 133 l. 16 s. Sterling of yearly rent, but was lowered to the present rent of 109 l. consists of 1046 acres of land, a small part of which is arable, and remainder is well known in the country to be a most excellent pasture; and the public house, if taken by a fit tenant, might be to great advantage, being very conveniently situated for a retail company, as it lies on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, by the fat, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Biggar, having stage-coaches and fays betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle daily passing and repassing, and brings a constant resort of company to this public house.

IV. The Lands of GLENTEWING, possessed by James Clerk, the yearly rent of 184 l. 18 s. Sterling.

V. The Lands of BOGHOUSE, possessed by William Clerk, at 135 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of yearly rent.

James Carmichael, James Cook, James Affleck,

Yearly rent, L. 70.

Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Samuel Peatton, jun. clerk to the signet, or to the factor; and, if suitable made, the farms will be set by private bargain; and such offers not accepted, will be kept secret, if desired.